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woman and the laws and customs regarding the home and children all show masculine control. The whole civilization is "man-made."

Dr. Ross closes this interesting book by a chapter on class domination, which well epitomizes the prevailing forces that determine the people's activities. The author nowhere gives us anything about the Brazilian people or those of the north-eastern provinces. This is the only discordant note, which makes incomplete Dr. Ross's account of the societies living south of Panama.

The author's live and pleasing style sparkles briskly on through the whole book. This in addition to the interesting facts unearthed will make the book widely read and highly appreciated.

CHARLES ERVIN REITZEL.

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STOKES, ANSON PHELPS. *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men*. 2 vols. Pp. xxii, 820. Price, \$10.00. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914.

These two volumes, covering eight hundred quarto pages, represent a labor of love on the part of their author. What a delight it must have been to him to have searched through old documents and correspondence as well as early published literature, and to have brought forth these fascinating facts in regard to the men of Yale! An ordinary reader of books would probably be attracted by the prints and some of the narratives recorded in these very interesting volumes; but to the writer of these lines, it scarcely seems possible that any Yale graduate would wish to omit a most careful perusal—yes, a second perusal—of their contents.

Yale, through her graduates, has made lasting contributions to religion, to literature, to education, to scholarship, to science, to invention and art, to statesmanship, to law and to patriotism.

"There is no field of activity in which Yale's influence has been greater than in that of religion." This is made conclusive when one notes the names of Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Hopkins and David Brainerd ("one of the most inspiring figures in America's missionary history"), Samuel Seabury, Lyman Beecher, and many others.

In considering her contributions to education, it is interesting to observe that 157 graduates have been college presidents, and that Yale men have been the earliest presidents of many of our most representative colleges. Eleazer Wheelock, founder and first president of Dartmouth College, was a Yale man; as was sturdy Samuel Johnson of Columbia, Andrew D. White of Cornell, Gilman of Hopkins and Harper of Chicago.

Among her scholars, Worcester and Webster, the great lexicographers, appear. "But," writes the author, "they were far from being warm friends. Their temperaments and attitudes of mind were very different. Webster did his work with the great public and had its judgments always in mind. He wanted to influence the nation. Worcester was a much more modest and retiring scholar. Webster tried to change the language so as to conform with his ideals of what was right. Worcester was satisfied to exhibit his mother tongue as it was." It is in this truly human vein that the author writes of James Hadley, of Trumbull, of Brinton and of Sumner.

In science Yale has contributed in many ways through investigators like Willard Gibbs, teachers like Benjamin Silliman, Sr., writers like Loomis and Chauvenet. Benjamin Silliman is described as the most conspicuous scientific teacher in America in the early part of the nineteenth century. Upon his appointment to a professorship in his Alma Mater, he spent two winters studying in Philadelphia. The mineral collection was so small at that time that Silliman, in order that the specimens might be properly labelled, carried them with him in a small portable box to Philadelphia, where doubtless under the direction of Benjamin Smith Barton, he was able to determine them accurately. It was in Philadelphia, too, that Silliman received his first instruction in chemistry from James Woodhouse and formed that friendship with the great chemist, Robert Hare, which was to continue through life and which meant so much to both of them.

Yale rendered an important aid to the legal profession and to the sacred cause of jurisprudence.

In reading over the various biographical sketches there are so many things which arrest attention and furnish genuine pleasure. For instance, a classmate of the great Chancellor Kent said that the latter "left college universally beloved by his class and ranked as a scholar among the first," although Kent himself wrote "I stood as well as any of my class, but the test of scholarship at that day was contemptible. I was only a very inferior classical scholar, and we were not required and I had never looked into any Greek book but the New Testament. My favorite studies were geography, history, poetry, belle lettres, etc. When the college was broken up and dispersed in July, 1779, by the British, I retired to a country village, and finding Blackstone's *Commentaries*, I read the four volumes. Parts of the work struck my taste and the work inspired me at the age of fifteen with awe and I fondly determined to be a lawyer."

Every biographical sketch in the two volumes contains personal notes or illuminating lines from classmates or friends. For example, it is said that when John C. Calhoun was in college, he "maintained his opinions in the discussions with the President with such vigor of arguments and success," that later the President remarked "the young man had talent enough to be president of the United States, which he accompanied by a prediction that he would one day attain that station." A reminiscence of this prediction is preserved in an old political song which ran about like this:

"John C. Calhoun, my Jo, John!
When first we were acquaint
You were my chum at Yale, John,
And something of a Saint—
And Dr. Dwight, God bless him, John!
Predicted as you know
You'd be the Nation's President,
John C. Calhoun, My Jo!"

However, to fully appreciate Mr. Stokes' admirable contribution to Yale history, one should read every word in these volumes. It would, indeed, be a splendid thing if other universities had among their number those who would

seek to set forth the contributions of their respective institutions in a spirit similar to that so beautifully and loyally displayed by Mr. Stokes. The reviewer is in absolute accord with the thoughts contained in the following sentences: "Why not have annual commemorative exercises, when the history and achievement of the University are duly recorded? Why not develop college literature—historical, biographic, descriptive, romantic, poetic—to rival on this side of the ocean, at least in quality, that noble collection of works—scores in number—which are 'in praise of Oxford'? Why not institute courses on the institution's life and its contacts with and influence upon the main currents of our history? Why should we not lay more emphasis in the academic year on patriotic days, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, with appropriate references to the connection of the University with the movements for which these men and events stood?"

And, when all this would be done, each institution setting forth its own achievements in a manly and modest way, if the several results were combined, what a noble presentation it would make of the efforts of the college-bred men of our country in many diverse directions, but all for the benefit of their fellow-men.

EDGAR FAHS SMITH.

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Notes

BARRINGTON, MRS. RUSSELL. *The Works and Life of Walter Bagehot*. 10 vols. Pp. lxix, 3499. Price, \$25.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1915.

The only uniform edition of Walter Bagehot's writings to date has been that published in 1889 by the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. This new edition comprises all of this material with the following additions: The Currency Monopoly and Principles of Political Economy, written in 1848; The Monetary Crisis, 1858; The American Constitution, 1861; Matthew Arnold in The London University, 1868; Senior's Journals, 1871; Count your Enemies and Economize your Expenditure, 1862; The Depreciation of Silver, 1876; three short early essays illustrative of Bagehot's youthful writings. Volume IX contains articles originally contributed to *The Economist*, *The Saturday Review* and *The Spectator*, which are now republished for the first time. The Life of Walter Bagehot forms the tenth volume of this edition.

Bagehot was a versatile writer, whose work reveals keenness and breadth of interest and insight. This sumptuous edition of his writings is not only an adequate memorial to a man of unusual parts, but a mine of social, economic and literary discussion of more than usual interest to those of philosophic mind.

R. C. McC.

BUCK, SOLON J. *The Granger Movement*. Pp. xi, 384. Price, \$2.00. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

This excellent volume by Dr. Solon J. Buck, Research Associate in History in the University of Illinois, contains a detailed and clearly stated account of the "granger movement" of the decade 1870 to 1880. It deals especially with the